Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition

hypogonadism

Inadequate gonadal function, as manifested by deficiencies in gametogenesis and/or the secretion of gonadal hormones; results in atrophy or deficient development of secondary sexual characteristics and, when occurring in prepubertal males, in altered body habitus characterized by a short trunk and long limbs. **familial hypogonadotropic *h.*** **[MIM*312100 & MIM*307300]** a group of disorders characterized by failure of sexual development, owing to inadequate secretion of pituitary gonadotropins; perhaps X-linked, but probably autosomal dominant and recessive modes of inheritance also exist. **hypergonadotropic *h.*** defective gonadal development or function of the gonads, resulting from elevated levels of gonadotropins. **hypogonadotropic *h.*** defective gonadal development or function, or both, resulting from inadequate secretion of pituitary gonadotropins. SYN: hypogonadotropic *eunuchoidism*, secondary *h.*. **male *h.*** SYN: eunuchoidism. **primary *h.*** defective gonadal development or function, or both, due to abnormality or loss of the gonad itself. **secondary *h.*** SYN: hypogonadotropic *h.*. ***h.* with anosmia** failure of sexual development secondary to inadequate secretion of pituitary gonadotrophins, associated with anosmia due to agenesis of the olfactory lobes of the brain. Autosomal dominant [MIM*147950], autosomal recessive [MIM*244200], and X-linked recessive [MIM*308700] forms exist; the X-linked form is caused by mutation in the Kallmann gene (KAL1) on Xp. SYN: Kallmann *syndrome*.